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DATO' SRI MOHD NAJIB HJ ABD RAZAK v. PP & OTHER APPEALS (NO 4)

FEDERAL COURT, PUTRAJAYA
TENGKU MAIMUN TUAN MAT CJ
ABANG ISKANDAR CJ (SABAH & SARAWAK)
B NALLINI PATHMANATHAN FCJ
MARY LIM FCJ
MOHAMAD ZABIDIN MOHD DIAH FCJ
[CRIMINAL APPEAL NOS: 05(L)-289-12-2021(W), 05(L)-290-12-2021(W) & 05(L)-291-12-2021(W)]
C 23 AUGUST 2022
[2022] CLJ JT(10)

Abstract – *The Federal Court ruled that the High Court Judge's decision in finding the former Prime Minister guilty of all the seven charges on criminal breach of trust, abuse of power and money laundering was correct. The trial judge had thoroughly analysed all the evidence to support his findings and found the defence to be so inherently inconsistent and incredible. The court also, in the exercise of its inherent jurisdiction, refused the application by the lead counsel to discharge himself, as the court has the supervisory control over counsel to protect its process and so as not to let the appellant be left unrepresented.*

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E

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: *Appeal – Appeal against conviction and sentence – Whether ingredients of charges satisfactorily proven to warrant calling for defence – Whether defence cast reasonable doubt on prosecution case – Whether defence inherently inconsistent and incredible – Whether conviction safe – Whether sentence adequate*

F

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: *Appeal – Appeal to Federal Court – Application for discharge by counsel for accused person – Whether court could refuse application – Whether discharge would have left accused person unrepresented – Whether court possesses inherent jurisdiction to ensure fulfilment of mandate to administer justice – Whether court has supervisory jurisdiction and authority to exercise inherent and supervisory control over counsel*

G

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: *Defence – Conduct of defence – Appeal to Federal Court – Refusal by counsel for defence to make submissions on merits of appeal – Whether refusal justified – Whether counsel given opportunity to submit by court – Whether conduct equivalent to 'not appearing to support' appeals – Criminal Procedure Code, s. 313(2)*

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The appellant was charged with seven offences against his conduct in relation to SRC International Sdn Bhd ('SRC') as the following: (i) one charge under s. 23 of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009; (ii) three charges under s. 409 of the Penal Code; and (iii) three charges under s. 4(1)(b) of the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001. The High Court, in finding the appellant guilty, convicted and sentenced him to 12 years imprisonment and a fine of RM210 million, in default, five years' imprisonment. The decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal. At the hearing of this appeal, the appellant raised preliminary issues for, *inter alia*, a motion to adduce additional evidence and an application for adjournment on the basis that the new lawyers for the appellant were not prepared to argue the appeals. The court dismissed the motion and the application for adjournment. However, on the next hearing date, the appellant again moved the court to adjourn the appeals and when the application was rejected, the appellant's lead counsel ('counsel') moved to discharge himself from representing the appellant, which was again, refused by the court. Subsequently, counsel, despite being given every opportunity to make submissions on the merits of the appeals, refused to do so. This was in spite of the court granting full liberty to counsel, upon his request, for leave to file written submissions.

Held (dismissing appeals; affirming conviction and sentence)
Per Tengku Maimun Tuan Mat CJ, Abang Iskandar CJ (Sabah & Sarawak), Nallini Pathmanathan, Mary Lim, Mohamad Zabidin Mohd Diah FCJJ delivering the judgment of the court:

(1) The court possesses inherent jurisdiction to ensure that it could fulfil its mandate to administer justice, to prevent any abuse of process and to ensure the machinery of the court's function in an orderly and effective manner. As counsel are key actors in the administration of justice, the court has supervisory jurisdiction and authority to exercise inherent and supervisory control over counsel, when necessary, to protect its process. Hence, the court, in invoking its inherent jurisdiction, refused the application by counsel to discharge himself as that would have left the appellant unrepresented. Not being discharged, counsel was under a continuing duty to protect the appellant's prosecution of the appeals by submitting on the merits of the same. (paras 11 & 19)

(2) The instant appeals mirrored a position similar to that envisaged in s. 313(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, in that, while the appellant and his counsel were physically present, they deliberately refused to participate in the appeal hearing. This was equivalent to the appellant 'not appearing to support' the appeals. The court was empowered to proceed with the appeals. (para 21)

(3) There was overwhelming evidence at the close of the prosecution case that the High Court Judge ('HCJ') was satisfied in law and in fact that all the ingredients of all the seven charges were satisfied to warrant calling for defence. The HCJ undertook a very detailed and objective analysis of the evidence to support his findings at the close of the prosecution case. In the circumstances, the findings, leading to the ultimate finding that a *prima facie* case had been made out, were not perverse. (para 31)

(4) The findings of the High Court on the defence were correct. In concluding that the defence failed to raise a reasonable doubt on the prosecution case, the HCJ had undertaken a thorough analysis of the evidence produced by the defence. The defence was so inherently inconsistent and incredible that it did not raise a reasonable doubt on the prosecution case. Having pored through the evidence, the submissions and the rest of the records of appeal, the appellant's complaints were devoid of any merit. On the totality of the evidence, the conviction of the appellant on all seven charges was safe and the sentence imposed was not manifestly excessive. (paras 36-38)

Bahasa Melayu *Headnotes*

Perayu dipertuduh dengan tujuh kesalahan atas tindakannya berkaitan SRC International Sdn Bhd ('SRC') seperti berikut: (i) satu pertuduhan bawah s. 23 Akta Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia 2009; (ii) tiga pertuduhan bawah s. 409 Kanun Keseksaan; dan (iii) tiga pertuduhan bawah s. 4(1) Akta Pencegahan Pengubahan Wang Haram, Pencegahan Pembiayaan Keganasan dan Hasil daripada Aktiviti Haram 2001. Mahkamah Tinggi, apabila mendapati perayu bersalah, mensabitkan dan menjatuhkan hukuman 12 tahun penjara dan denda sejumlah RM210 juta, jika gagal membayar, lima tahun penjara. Keputusan itu disahkan Mahkamah Rayuan. Semasa pendengaran rayuan ini, perayu membangkitkan isu-isu awalan, antara lain, usul untuk mengemukakan keterangan tambahan dan permohonan penangguhan dengan alasan peguam-peguam perayu yang baharu tidak bersedia mengemukakan hujahan dalam rayuan-rayuan ini. Mahkamah menolak usul dan permohonan penangguhan tersebut. Walau bagaimanapun, pada tarikh pendengaran berikutnya, perayu sekali lagi memohon pada mahkamah untuk menangguhkan rayuan-rayuan dan apabila permohonan tersebut ditolak, peguam utama perayu ('peguam') memohon untuk menarik diri daripada mewakili perayu, yang sekali lagi, ditolak oleh mahkamah. Kemudian, peguam, walaupun telah diberi setiap peluang untuk mengemukakan hujahan atas merit rayuan-rayuan, enggan berbuat demikian. Ini berlaku walaupun mahkamah memberi peguam kebebasan penuh, atas permohonannya, untuk kebenaran memfailkan hujahan bertulis.

Diputuskan (menolak rayuan-rayuan; mengesahkan sabitan dan hukuman)

Oleh Tengku Maimun Tuan Mat KHN, Abang Iskandar HB (Sabah & Sarawak), Nallini Pathmanathan, Mary Lim, Mohamad Zabidin Mohd Diah HHMP menyampaikan penghakiman mahkamah:

(1) Mahkamah mempunyai bidang kuasa sedia ada untuk memastikan mahkamah boleh memenuhi mandatnya untuk menjalankan keadilan, menghalang salah guna proses dan memastikan jentera mahkamah berfungsi secara teratur dan berkesan. Oleh sebab peguam adalah watak penting dalam menjalankan keadilan, mahkamah mempunyai bidang kuasa seliaan dan kuasa untuk melaksanakan kawalan sedia ada dan seliaan terhadap peguam, bila perlu, untuk melindungi prosesnya. Oleh itu, mahkamah, dengan membangkitkan bidang kuasa sedia ada, menolak permohonan peguam untuk menarik diri kerana itu akan menyebabkan perayu tanpa diwakili. Masih mewakili perayu, peguam mempunyai kewajipan berterusan untuk melindungi pendakwaan perayu berkaitan rayuan-rayuan dengan mengemukakan hujahan atas merit rayuan-rayuan.

(2) Rayuan-rayuan ini mencerminkan kedudukan serupa seperti yang dibayangkan dalam s. 313(2) Kanun Tatacara Jenayah, iaitu, walaupun perayu dan peguamnya hadir secara fizikal, mereka sengaja enggan mengambil bahagian dalam pendengaran rayuan. Ini bersamaan dengan 'tidak hadir untuk menyokong' rayuan-rayuan itu. Mahkamah mempunyai kuasa untuk meneruskan dengan rayuan-rayuan.

(3) Terdapat lambakan keterangan di penutup kes pendakwaan bahawa Hakim Mahkamah Tinggi ('HMT') berpuas hati dari segi undang-undang dan fakta bahawa kesemua elemen dalam ketujuh-tujuh pertuduhan itu dipenuhi, yang mewajarkan pembelaan dipanggil. Hakim Mahkamah Tinggi menganalisis secara terperinci dan objektif, keterangan-keterangan yang menyokong dapatannya di akhir kes pendakwaan. Dalam keadaan itu, dapatan-dapatan tersebut, yang menjurus pada dapatan akhir bahawa kes *prima facie* terbukti, tidak berlawanan.

(4) Dapatan-dapatan Mahkamah Tinggi berkaitan pembelaan dibuat dengan betul. Apabila membuat kesimpulan bahawa pembelaan gagal membangkitkan keraguan munasabah dalam kes pendakwaan, HMT telah membuat analisis terperinci keterangan-keterangan yang dikemukakan pihak pembelaan. Pembelaan amat tidak konsisten dan tidak boleh dipercayai dan tidak membangkitkan keraguan munasabah terhadap kes pendakwaan. Setelah meneliti keterangan, hujahan-hujahan dan baki rekod-rekod rayuan, aduan-aduan perayu tidak bermerit. Berdasarkan keseluruhan keterangan, sabitan perayu terhadap ketujuh-tujuh pertuduhan adalah selamat dan hukuman yang dikenakan jelas tidak berlebihan.

Case(s) referred to:

Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Hj Abd Razak v. PP [2022] 1 CLJ 491 CA ***(refd)***
Go Pak Hoong Tractor And Building Construction v. Syarikat Pasir Perdana [1981] 1 LNS 184 FC ***(refd)***
Hayati Aizan v. PP [1999] 4 CLJ 697 HC ***(refd)***
Lee Kwan Woh v. PP [2009] 5 CLJ 631 FC ***(dist)***
Mohamed Abdullah v. PP [1979] 1 LNS 52 HC ***(refd)***
Mohd Zulkifli Md Ridzuan v. PP [2013] 1 LNS 1509 CA ***(refd)***
Nordin Hamid & Co v. Pathmarajah & Anor [1990] 1 LNS 25 HC ***(refd)***
PP v. Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Hj Abd Razak [2020] 8 CLJ 319 HC ***(refd)***
PP v. Tanggaah [1972] 1 LNS 115 HC ***(refd)***
Puganeswaran Ganesan & Ors v. PP & Other Appeals [2020] 9 CLJ 326 FC ***(refd)***
Tan Teow Swee v. Regina [1954] 1 LNS 111 HC ***(refd)***

Legislation referred to:

Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001, s. 4(1)(b)
Courts of Judicature Act 1964, s. 92
Criminal Procedure Code, s. 313(2)
Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009, s. 23
Penal Code, s. 409

For the appellant - Hisyam Abdullah, Mohd Zaid Ibrahim, Liew Teck Huat, Rueben Mathiavaranam, Hannah Kam Zhen Yi, Kee Wei Lon, Low Wei Loke & Ong Kang Nyong; M/s Zaid Ibrahim Suflan TH Liew & Partners
For the respondent - V Sithambaram, Donald Joseph Franklin, Sulaiman Kho Kheng Fuei, Mohd Ashrof Adrin Kamarul & Manjira Vasudevan; DPPs
Watching Brief:
For the Bar Council - Tiu Foo Woei; M/s Azri, Lee Swee Seng & Co

Reported by S Barathi

JUDGMENT

(The Appeals)

Tengku Maimun Tuan Mat CJ, Abang Iskandar CJ (Sabah & Sarawak), Nallini Pathmanathan, Mary Lim, Mohamad Zabidin Mohd Diah FCJJ:

Introduction

[1] The appellant in this case is the former Prime Minister of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Mohd Najib bin Hj Abdul Razak. He was charged with seven offences against his conduct in relation to a company called SRC International Sdn Bhd ('SRC'). The High Court found him guilty and convicted him on all seven charges. The sentence imposed on the appellant is an aggregate concurrent custodial sentence of 12 years and a fine of RM210 million (in default five years' imprisonment). The Court of Appeal affirmed the conviction on all seven charges and the sentence imposed. In these three appeals before us, the appellant challenges the conviction and sentence.

[2] We must state that the respondent has not challenged the measure of the sentence imposed against the appellant.

[3] The seven charges against the appellant are, in summary, simply these. The first charge relates to abuse of power under s. 23 of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 ('MACC Act 2009'). The next three charges are on criminal breach of trust under s. 409 of the Penal Code while the last three charges are under s. 4(1)(b) of the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 ('AMLATFAPUAA 2001').

[4] At the outset, we state that counsel for the appellant, Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh, impressed upon us with considerable fervour that these appeals concern strong serious points of law and fact. In point of fact, we find that there is nothing complex in these appeals. Putting aside the personality of the appellant, this is a simple and straightforward case of abuse of power, criminal breach of trust and money laundering.

[5] The trial itself took an aggregate number of at least 86 days (57 for the prosecution case and 29 days for the defence). It is understandable that the trial took that long because of the number of witnesses involved, the sheer number of documents and due to the fact that a great part of the trial took place during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, these considerations do not in themselves render the case complex.

[6] The area of the law is very much settled. There is an abundance of cases on abuse of power under the MACC Act 2009 and money laundering under AMLATFAPUAA 2001. The Penal Code too, was first enacted in 1936 and s. 409 and the entire body of law on criminal breach of trust has developed since then. There are to our minds, no novel legal issues on this area of the law. The issues in these appeals mostly concern findings of fact and the application of settled law to the facts. It bears mentioning, and this will be elaborated in greater detail later, that as the apex court, our role is not to make new findings of fact but to consider whether the existing findings and the application of the law to the facts are correct.

[7] Before we proceed to state our decision, we must first address some preliminary issues.

Preliminary Issues

Counsel For The Appellant's Refusal To Make Submissions

[8] These appeals were fixed for hearing on 15 August to 19 August 2022 and 23 August to 26 August 2022. This constitutes a total of nine days.

[9] The first two days of the appeal, the 15 to 16 August 2022, were spent on the appellant's motions to adduce additional evidence. We considered the motions and on 16 August 2022, after careful deliberation, we unanimously dismissed them with written grounds stating our reasons for doing so. On the same day, 16 August 2022, we instructed parties to proceed with the substantive merits of the appeals. Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh, counsel for the

appellant then stated that he and his team, being the new lawyers for the appellant, were not prepared to argue the appeals and moved to adjourn the appeals for three to four months.

[10] We stood down to consider the application for adjournment and on 16 August 2022 itself, we refused the adjournment and provided our written grounds stating our reasons. In those written broad grounds, we set out the procedural history leading up to the appeals and how parties were well aware that the appeals will proceed as scheduled and that the reason of not being ready to argue the appeals would not be accepted. While the appellant was entitled to change his counsel from Messrs Shafee & Co to Messrs Zaid Ibrahim Suflan TH Liew & Partners, he did so mindful of the date of the appeals. He cannot then turn around and say, having changed them so late in the day and counsel having accepted the brief when they did, that new counsel and solicitors are not ready. In any event, we decided to commence the hearing on 18 August 2022 (Thursday) so as to allow counsel for the appellant time to organise themselves.

[11] On the morning of 18 August 2022, counsel for the appellant moved to adjourn the appeals on the same ground namely that he and his team were not prepared. We rejected this ground. With the adjournment refused, Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh then moved to discharge himself as counsel for the appellant. We keep in mind that the court possesses inherent jurisdiction to ensure that it can fulfil its mandate to administer justice, to prevent any abuse of process, and to ensure the machinery of the court's function in an orderly and effective manner. As counsel are key actors in the administration of justice, the court has supervisory jurisdiction and authority to exercise inherent and supervisory control over counsel when necessary to protect its process. Hence, the court, in invoking its inherent jurisdiction, refused counsel's application to discharge himself as that would have left the appellant unrepresented. Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh thus remained on record as counsel for the appellant.

[12] After discharge was refused, we invited Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh to make his submissions on the merits of the appeals. He refused. We then proposed that the respondent submit first with a view to providing Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh time to prepare his submission. We asked Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh whether he would rely on the submission filed by the appellant in the Court of Appeal. He confirmed that he would rely on them. The respondent commenced their submissions in the morning and we broke for lunch thereafter. After the lunch break, Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh informed the court that 'the correct position is that the court can rely on the appeal records' which would include the submissions filed in support of the appeal in the Court of Appeal. Most critically, counsel for the appellant requested for leave to file written submissions in the Federal Court and perhaps to amend the petition of appeal. We duly allowed counsel for the appellant full liberty to do so. Thereafter, the respondent completed their submission for the day and requested to continue the rest of their oral submission on the next day.

[13] On 19 August 2022 (Friday), before the respondent continued with their oral submission, Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh informed the court that the appellant had of his own accord, discharged his solicitors Messrs Zaid Ibrahim Suflan TH Liew & Partners. Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh and his supporting counsel were present in court throughout the hearing. By the end of the day, the respondent completed their oral submission on the appeals.

[14] At this point, it bears repeating that first, on 18 August 2022, Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh stated that he would rely on the submissions filed in the Court of Appeal. He then stated that this court could instead, as a matter of course rely on those submissions as they comprise part of the records of appeals. Counsel then asked for permission to file written submissions, and if need be, amend the petition of appeal. At the close of the hearing on 19 August 2022, however, counsel took a different position stating that he would not be making any submission despite the court having given him the opportunity to do so.

[15] In fact, we asked counsel on 19 August 2022 (Friday) if he would submit on Tuesday, 23 August 2022 which was the next date fixed for hearing. Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh stated that he would not be submitting. We clarified whether this included even oral submission, and counsel confirmed that he would not be making any submission on any of the 94 grounds of appeal in the petition of appeal, even oral submission. We told counsel that he had at least three days to prepare (that is the weekend and the Monday of 22 August 2022). He, despite this, and despite having asked for leave to file a written submission, took the position that he will not submit. This morning (23 August 2022), counsel again confirmed that he will not be making any submission on the appeal. This again, is in spite of his previous request to file a written submission.

[16] In the circumstances, we cannot but conclude from the above facts that counsel, having been given every opportunity to make submissions on the merits of the appeals, refused to do so.

Duty Of The Court In The Absence Of Submissions From The Appellant

[17] The question, in light of counsel for the appellant's refusal to make any submission is, how the court should proceed with the disposal of these appeals. In this vein, the respondent advanced the following authorities:

(i) *Mohd Zulkifli Md Ridzuan v. PP* [2013] 1 LNS 1509; [2014] 1 MLJ 257;

(ii) *Nordin Hamid & Co v. Pathmarajah & Anor* [1990] 1 LNS 25; [1990] 2 MLJ 308;

(iii) *Go Pak Hoong Tractor And Building Construction v. Syarikat Pasir Perdana* [1981] 1 LNS 184; [1982] 1 MLJ 77;

(iv) *Mohamed Abdullah v. PP* [1979] 1 LNS 52; [1980] 2 MLJ 201;

(v) *PP v. Tanggaah* [1972] 1 LNS 115; [1972] 1 MLJ 207;

(vi) *Tan Teow Swee v. Regina* [1954] 1 LNS 111; [1955] 1 MLJ 76; and

(vii) *Hayati Aizan v. PP* [1999] 4 CLJ 697; [2000] 1 MLJ 359.

[18] The appellant's counsel distinguishes the above cases on the facts. He invited the court to consider the case of *Lee Kwan Woh v. PP* [2009] 5 CLJ 631; [2009] 5 MLJ 301 underscoring his point the denial of his right to submit amounts to a denial of the appellant's right to a fair trial. He then submitted that this right to a fair trial included a right for counsel to adequately prepare his submission, thereby entitling him to an adjournment. However, *Lee Kwan Woh*, is not the authority for the proposition that an appellant is entitled to an adjournment to prepare an effective and meaningful submission. Unlike *Lee Kwan Woh*, this is not a case where the appellant was denied a right to submit as suggested by counsel. On the contrary, learned counsel was invited repeatedly to submit but persistently refused to do so. We reiterate our grounds when refusing the prior application for an adjournment.

[19] None of the authorities cited deal with the specific situation where an application for discharge has been refused in the exercise of the inherent jurisdiction of the court. In other words, not being discharged, Tuan Hj Hisyam Teh is under a continuing duty to protect the appellant's prosecution of the appeals by submitting on the merits of the same. The authorities cited to us do however deal with cases where the accused himself is (i) absent; or (ii) left without his counsel; or (iii) counsel continues to represent the accused but is absent on the day fixed for trial or hearing. It has been held in those cases that the courts may still refuse to grant an adjournment and may proceed with and dispose of those cases even in the absence of the appellant or counsel. The proceedings in those cases were not vitiated on account of a breach of natural justice.

[20] The principle in those cases, in our view, extends to the present appeals where counsel is present in name and in person but persistently refuses to make any submission despite repeated calls from the court to do so. This is also supported by s. 313 of the Criminal Procedure Code which provides as follows:

> **Procedure at hearing**
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> 313. (1) When the appeal comes on for hearing the appellant, if present, shall be first heard in support of the appeal, the respondent, if present, shall be heard against it, and the appellant shall be entitled to reply.
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> (2) If the appellant does not appear to support his appeal the Court may consider his appeal and may make such order thereon as it thinks fit:
>
> Provided that the Court may refuse to consider the appeal or to make any such order in the case of an appellant who is out of the jurisdiction or who does not appear personally before the Court in pursuance of a condition upon which he was admitted to bail, except on such terms as it thinks fit to impose.

[21] The above section applies in relation to criminal appeals to the High Court but we see no reason why it ought not to apply analogously to appeals to the Federal Court from the Court of Appeal. The instant appeals mirror a position similar to that envisaged in s. 313(2) in that while the appellant and his counsel are physically present, they deliberately refuse to participate in the appeal hearing. This, in our view, is equivalent to the appellant 'not appearing to support' the appeals. In such circumstances, the court is empowered to proceed with the appeals. See also: s. 92 of the Courts of Judicature Act 1964.

[22] Having said that, we shall now proceed to consider the appellant's appeals by having regard to the appeal records including the petition of appeal setting out no less than 94 grounds of appeal, the submissions filed in the Court of Appeal and the written judgments of the High Court and the Court of Appeal. In so doing, we find it necessary to state the settled role of this court as the final and apex court of appeal.

The Role Of The Apex Appellate Court

[23] We do not consider it necessary to reproduce the charges or repeat any of the facts which have been adequately stated and analysed in the judgments of the High Court and the Court of Appeal. The High Court judgment is reported in *PP v. Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Hj Abd Razak* [2020] 8 CLJ 319; [2020] 11 MLJ 808 while the Court of Appeal judgment is reported in *Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Hj Abd Razak v. PP* [2022] 1 CLJ 491; [2022] 1 MLJ 137.

[24] The learned trial judge undertook an extensive analysis of all the evidence – documentary and oral that surfaced before him over the 86 or so days of trial. The Court of Appeal meticulously examined these findings and found no appealable errors.

[25] The role of the apex court, as is settled law, is not to make any new findings of fact on the evidence on record or to substitute those findings with its own. In this regard, where there are concurrent findings of fact by the courts below, the apex court would not be inclined to disturb those findings unless it can be shown that they are perverse, for example, if it can be shown that those findings were made in the absence of any evidence supporting them. See: *Puganeswaran Ganesan & Ors v. PP & Other Appeals* [2020] 9 CLJ 326; [2020] 12 MLJ 165.

[26] In light of this, all appellants in criminal appeals must understand that the burden is on them in the apex appellate court to show that the concurrent findings were perverse and that those perverse findings occasioned a miscarriage of justice. In those circumstances, appellate intervention by the apex court is warranted to correct those findings, resulting in an outright acquittal or an order for retrial – depending on the circumstances.

[27] In the present case, the respondent took us through their submissions and illustrated how the findings of the trial judge were supported by the evidence. The respondent argued that a *prima facie* case was validly

established at the close of the prosecution case and that the defence, when called, was adequately considered and found not to raise a reasonable doubt on the prosecution case.

The Appeals

[28] In these circumstances, we shall now proceed to state our findings in relation to the appeals. In the absence of any submissions from the appellant, we turn our attention to the 94 grounds of appeal in the petition of appeal. We have examined them carefully and in great detail. In our view they disclose in essence, the following main complaints.

[29] Firstly, that the Court of Appeal erred in fact and in law by finding that the High Court Judge had correctly found that the prosecution had made out a *prima facie* case on all seven charges.

[30] Secondly, that the Court of Appeal erred in fact and in law by finding that the High Court Judge had correctly appreciated the defence. It was argued that the defence managed to raise a reasonable doubt on all seven charges.

[31] The respondent, over the course of two full days, took us through the evidence and the High Court's findings in relation thereto. The respondent illustrated how the evidence was so overwhelming that at the close of the prosecution case, the learned trial judge was satisfied in law and in fact that all the ingredients of all the seven charges were satisfied to warrant calling for defence. We have considered these submissions and find that the learned High Court Judge undertook a very detailed and objective analysis of the evidence to support his findings at the close of the prosecution case. In the circumstances, we fail to see how and where any of the learned trial judge's findings leading to the ultimate finding that a *prima facie* case had been made out, are perverse. The learned trial judge correctly held that all the ingredients of the seven charges were established at the close of the prosecution case. The appellant was thus rightly called upon to enter his defence on all the seven charges.

[32] The respondent then took us through the defence case and highlighted how the defence was completely inconsistent and incoherent, and unworthy of belief. During the trial the appellant did not dispute that RM42 million entered his personal bank accounts. The thrust of his defence was to challenge the *mens rea* element, that is, the appellant denied knowledge that the funds were from SRC.

[33] The respondent maintains that the defence was unworthy of belief because, on the one hand, the defence maintained that the RM42 million said to have been wrongfully gained by the appellant to the wrongful loss to SRC was not within the knowledge of the appellant. On the other hand, the appellant also maintained that he was framed in a conspiracy hatched by one Low Taek Jho ('Jho Low'), Azlin Alias, Nik Faisal Ariff Kamil and the

bankers. The appellant also maintained the defence that the monies that were credited into his personal AmIslamic Bank accounts, *ie*, accounts 880 and 906 which are the subject of the last six charges, were received from Arab donations from Saudi Arabia. The respondent contended in essence, that they had always maintained at trial that these defences are completely inconsistent and diametrically opposed to one another.

[34] The respondent also referred to documentary evidence which established that the appellant had expended the RM42 million.

[35] According to the respondent, the learned High Court Judge correctly evaluated all the evidence led in relation to the defence and did not believe the defence narrative.

[36] In our judgment, the findings of the High Court on the defence are correct. In concluding that the defence failed to raise a reasonable doubt on the prosecution case, we find that the learned High Court Judge had undertaken a thorough analysis of the evidence produced by the defence.

[37] Thus, we are unable to conclude that any of the findings of the High Court, as affirmed by the Court of Appeal were perverse or plainly wrong so as to warrant appellate intervention. We agree that the defence is so inherently inconsistent and incredible that it does not raise a reasonable doubt on the prosecution case.

[38] In the circumstances, and having pored through the evidence, the submissions and the rest of the records of appeal, we find the appellant's complaints as contained in the petition of appeal devoid of any merit. On the totality of the evidence, we find the conviction of the appellant on all seven charges safe. We also find that the sentence imposed is not manifestly excessive.

Conclusion

[39] These appeals are therefore unanimously dismissed and the conviction and sentence are affirmed.